



# The Tri-Weekly Yeoman.

S. L. M. MAJOR, Jr., Editor.

THURSDAY, - - - JUNE, 29

**THE CHOLERA.**—This dread scourge seems to be approaching. In several places in Kentucky it has broken out with fearful malignity, and everywhere the people are beginning to be apprehensive of its appearance among them, and lips turn pale as they pronounce the name of the pestilence that wasteth at noonday.

Not is strange that humanity shrinks appalled from the approaching footsteps of this fleshless messenger of death and woe—for who that feels exempt from its remorseless clutches. Extraneous demon as it is,—who that does not fear it? It is strange, too, that it should, so long, and with such marvellous and infernal subtlety, evade the skill of the profoundest science, and with its breath still continue, as at its birth, to send its victims in such quick succession to the silent halls of death. It spares not the high or low. The timid cannot flee from it, for where can they go that it does not follow? It seizes the mountain where the Goddess of Health had taken up her abode. It descends into the valleys through whose green fields the waters of life seemed to flow—in city and village and field and arden—on the desert, and o'er the trackless blue of the deep ocean, it flaps its funeral wings—and, they are no more! The brave cannot face it with success; for in its grasp the rudest cheeks soon fade, and the stoutest hearts grow cold—the might of the strong grows weak and their muscles quiver and relax at its very look.

We see no reason then, that in particular places there should be anything like a panic, or that any one should leave home, or business, because, perchance, the cholera should lift up its poisonous head among them. We believe that they are just as secure where they are, as in another place they may think proper to go.

Hon. James Speed, Mayor of city of Louisville has our thanks for his annual message for 1854.

**A CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.**—Dr. J. P. Hobbs, of Memphis, has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Nashville, in which he states that by the use of cistern water, entirely and exclusively, the cholera will disappear and never return. The doctor says that this is known to him by analysis, and by an experience of twenty-four years. The editor of the Nashville Gazette says, that from his own observation in the year 1849, when the cholera was in its worst stages, it was admitted by those best acquainted with the disease, that those who used rain water where the disease was most prevalent, were free from it.

**PARLOR VISITOR.**—The July number of this monthly is before us, filled with useful knowledge. It is published at Nashville, Tenn., by Mr. G. Jones, at the low price of \$1 per year.

**CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.**—The French Consul had been tried for violating the neutrality laws; but the jury being unable to agree, they were discharged. On the 20th of May the United States District Attorney entered a *mole prosequi* in the case, and the Consul has been released from his bonds. In the case of the Mexican Consul, convicted on a similar indictment, the Court, on motion of the United States District Attorney, ordered a discharge of all the proceedings. On the 25th of May a destructive fire occurred in Marysville, and property to the amount of \$175,000 was destroyed. A fire also broke out in San Francisco, which destroyed property to the value of \$13,000. The accounts from the mines are more flattering than ever. Some rich deposits had been discovered, and some of the miners have made fortunes in a week. Business in San Francisco, was improving. Numerous robberies had been committed in San Francisco, and robbery had been used in some instances with success. Chinese were suspected of being the depredators. The Grand Jury of the United States District Court had found true bills against Messrs. Walker, Snow and Jenigan—the President, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of War of the "Republic of Sonora."

**A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.**—The telegraphic de-patches furnish the sequel to a horrible affair that took place in Cincinnati Monday night.—It appears that on that afternoon a box was sent to Mr. J. H. Allison, the Superintendent of the Marine Hospital on the corner of Longworth and Western Row. About 10 o'clock Mr. Allison and his wife were seated in their private room, and concluded to open the box and examine its contents, the consequence of which was the explosion of a bomb-shell, the iron of which from its appearance must have been 84 of an inch thick and heavily charged with powder. The noise of the explosion was heard a distance of five squares. Both Allison and wife were killed.

**SINGULAR.**—At the village of Wilton, Canada, on the 14th of May, a young man named John Veely while riding upon a load of straw was thrown backwards, by the starting of the horses, and fell on the point of a pitchfork, which had inadvertently been left sticking in the hinder part of the load; the shaft of the fork struck the ground, the point of one of the prongs entering the left side of his chest about an inch from the centre of his back, just below the shoulder blade, passing immediately over the heart, and coming out between the ribs, one inch from the centre of the breast and three inches below the collar bone. He was immediately attended by a physician, and on the sixth day he was able to walk a distance of two miles, and on the fourteenth day, commenced his ordinary avocation on his farm.

**MARRIAGE OF SENATOR WELLER.**—The Hon. J. B. Weller, of the Senate of the United States, from the "Golden State," left Washington City, on Friday last, in company with his friend, Mr. Blanchard, of Sacramento, for the Empire City, for the purpose of being united in wedlock to Mrs. Lizzie Stanton, of that city. The Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, of the Senate, and the Hon. Milton S. Latham and the Hon. James A. McDougal, of the House of Representatives, also left Washington on Saturday, en route for New York, to be present at the marriage. After the celebration of the nuptials, the happy pair expect to visit Saratoga, where they will probably remain a week, and then return to the Federal City.

**A FATHER'S ADVICE.**—Jems, my son, keep away from the girls. You see me coming, dodge. Just such a critter as 'an' cleaning the door on the other side of the street fooling your poor daddy, Jemmy. If it hadn't been for her, you and your dad might have been in Cal-  
iforny, hantin' dimes, my son.

## Death of John Randolph, or Roanoke.

As an act of justice to the memory of the brilliant and eccentric character whose name heads this article, we hope that all under whose eye it may come, will read it. We have often heard from the pulpit a different version of the man's character,—that he was an infidel, and feared neither God nor man—that when he came to die his last words were only remorse! remorse! This sketch is taken from Benton's *Thirty Year's View*, and we trust its author for thus vindicating his early friend from the unjust notions that have found their way into the minds of not a few. We hope it may be the means of silencing a certain kind of pulpit oratory that seems to delight in blackening the names of some of our best and wisest men. 'He died at Philadelphia in the summer of 1833—the scene of his early and brilliant apparition on the stage of public life, having commenced his parliamentary career in that city, under the first Mr. Adams, when Congress sat there, and when he was barely of age to be admitted into the body. For more than thirty years he was the political meteor of Congress, blazing with undiminished splendor during the whole time, and often appearing as the 'planetary plague' which shed, not war and pestilence on nations, but agony and fear on members. His sarcasm was keen, refined, withering—but, as he believed, as a lawful parliamentary weapon to effect some desirable purpose. Pretension, meanness, vice, demagogism, were the frequent subjects of the exercise of his talent; and, when confined to them, he was the benefactor of the House. Wit and genius all allowed him; sagacity was a quality of his mind visible to all observers—and which gave him an intuitive insight into the effect of measures. During the first six years of Mr. Jefferson's administration, he was the 'Murat' of his party, brilliant in the charge, and always ready for it; and valued in the council, as well as in the field. He was long the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—a place always of labor and responsibility, and of more than now, when the elements of revenue were less abundant; and no man could have been placed in that situation during Mr. Jefferson's time whose known sagacity was not a pledge for the safety of his lead in the most sullen and critical circumstances.—He was one of those whom that eminent statesman habitually consulted during the period of their friendship, and to whom he carefully communicated his plans before they were given to the public. On his arrival at Washington at the opening of each session of Congress during this period, he regularly found waiting for him at his established lodgings—then Crawford's, Georgetown—the card of Mr. Jefferson, with an invitation for dinner the next day; a dinner at which the leading measures of the ensuing session were the principal topic. Mr. Jefferson did not treat it as though a member in whose sagacity he had not confidence.

It is not just to judge such a man by ordinary rules, nor by detached and separate incidents in his life. To comprehend him, he must be judged as a whole—physically and mentally—and under many aspects, and for his entire life. He was never well—a chronic victim of ill health from the cradle to the grave. A letter from his most intimate and valued friend, Mr. Macon, written to me after his death, expressed the belief that he had never enjoyed during his life one day of perfect health—such as well people enjoy. Such life-long suffering must have its effect on the temper and on the mind; and it had on his—bringing the temper of ten to the querulous mood, and the state of his mind sometimes to the question of insanity; a question which became judicial after his death, when the validity of his will came to be contested. I had my opinion on the point, and gave it responsibly, in a deposition duly taken, to be read on the trial of the will; and in which a belief in his insanity, at several specified periods, was fully expressed—with the reasons for the opinion. I had good opportunities of forming an opinion, living in the same house with him several years, having his confidence, and seeing him at all hours of the day and night. It also on several occasions became my duty to study the question, with a view to govern my own conduct under critical circumstances.—Twice he applied to me to carry challenges for him. It would have been inhuman to have gone out with a man not in his right mind, and critical to one's self, as any accident on the ground might seriously compromise the second. My opinion was fixed, of occasional temporary aberrations of mind; and during such periods he would do and say strange things—but always in his own way—not only method, but genius in his fantasies: nothing to bespeak a bad heart, but only exaltation and excitement. The most brilliant talk that I ever heard from him came forth on such occa-

sions—a flow for hours (at one time seven hours,) of copious wit and classic allusion—a perfect scattering of the diamonds of the mind. I heard a friend on remarks one of these occasions, 'he has wasted intellectual jewelry enough here this evening to equip many speakers for great orations.' I once sounded him on the delicate point of his own opinion of himself—of course when he was in a perfectly natural state, and when he had said something to permit an approach to such a subject. It was during his last visit to Washington, two winters before he died. It was in my room, in the gloom of the evening light, as the day was going out and the lamps not lit—no one present but ourselves—he reclining on a sofa, silent and thoughtful, speaking seldom, and I only in reply, I heard him repeat, as if to himself, those lines from Johnson, (which in fact I had often heard from him before), on 'Senility and Imbecility,' which show us life under its most melancholy form.

In life's last scenes what prodigies surprise,

Fears of the brave, and follies of the wise!

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,

And Swift expires, a drayler and a show!

When he had thus repeated these lines, which he did with feeling, and in slow and measured cadence, I deemed it execrable to make a remark of a kind which I had never ventured on before; and said: Mr. Randolph I have several times heard you repeat these lines, as if they could have an application to yourself, while no person can have less reason to fear the fate of Swift. I said this to sound him, and to see what he thought of himself. His answer was: 'I have lived in dread of insanity'—that no human power could take the same images, and inspire the same awe and terror, and sink ourselves into such nothingness in the presence of the 'wrath of the Lamb'—that he wanted no proof of the fate of Swift, and from the same cause as judged by his latest and greatest biographer, Sir Walter Scott.

His parliamentary life was resplendent in talents—elevated in moral tone—always moving on the lofty line of honor and patriotism, and scorning every thing mean and selfish. He was the indignant enemy of personal and plunder legislation, and the very scourge of intrigue and corruption. He revered an honest man in the humblest garb, and scorned the dishonest, though plated with gold. An opinion was propagated that he was fond in his friendships. Certainly there were some capricious changes; but far more instances of steadfast adherence. His friendship with Mr. Macon was historic. Their names went together in life—live together in death—and are honored together, most by those who knew them best. With Mr. Tazewell, his friendship was still longer than that with Mr. Macon, commencing in boyhood, and only ending with life. So of many others; and pre-eminently so of neighbors and constituents—the people of his congressional district—affectionate as well as faithful to him; electing him as they did, from boyhood to the grave. No one felt more for friends, or was more solicitous and anxious at the side of the sick and dying bed. Love of wine was attributed to him; and what was mental excitement, was referred to deep potations. It was a great error. I never saw him affected by wine—not even to the slight departure from the habitual and scrupulous decorum of his manners. His temper was naturally gay and social, and so indulged when suffering of mind and body permitted. He was the charm of the dinner-table, where his cheerful and sparkling wit delighted every ear, lit up every countenance, and detained every guest.—He was charitable; but chose to conceal the hand that ministered relief. I have seen him send little children out to give to the poor.

He was against slavery; and by his will, both manumitted and provided for the hundreds which he held. But he was against foreign interference with his rights, his feelings, or his duties; and never failed to resent and rebuke such interference. Thus, he was one of the most zealous of the opposers of the proposed Missouri restriction; and even voted against the divisional line of 'thirty-six thirty.' In the House, when the term 'slaveholder' would be reproachfully used, he would assume it, and refer to a member, not in the parliamentary phrase of collengue, but in the complimentary title of 'my fellow-slaveholder.' And, in London, when the consignees of his tobacco, and the slave factors of his father, urged him to liberate his slaves, he quieted their intrusive philanthropy, on the spot, by saying, 'Yes; you buy and set free to the amount of the money you have received from my father and his estate for these slaves, and I will set free an equal number.'

In his youth and later age, he fought duels: in his middle life, he was against them; and, for a while, would neither give nor receive a challenge. He was under religious convictions to the contrary, but finally yielded (as he believed) to an argument of his own, that a duel was pri-

vate war, and rested upon the same basis as public war; and that both were allowable, when there was no other redress for insults and injuries. That was his argument; but I thought his relapse came more from feeling than reason; and especially from the death of Decatur, to whom he was greatly attached, and whose duel with Barron long and greatly excited him.—He had religious impressions, and a vein of piety, which showed itself more in private than in external observances. He was habitual in his reverential regard for the divinity of our religion; and one of his beautiful expressions was, that, 'If woman had lost us paradise, she had gained us heaven.' The Bible and Shakespeare, in his latter years, his constant companions—travelling with him on the road—remaining with him in the chamber. The last time I saw him (in that last visit to Washington, after his return from the Russian mission, and when he was in full view of death), I heard him read the chapter in the Revelations (of the opening of the seals), with such power and beauty of voice and delivery, and such depth of pathos, that I felt as if I had never heard the chapter read before. When he had got to the end of the opening of the sixth seal, he stopped the reading, laid the book (open at the place) on his breast, as he lay on his bed, and began a discourse upon the beauty and sublimity of the Scriptural writings, compared to which he considered all human compositions vain and empty. Going over the images presented by the opening of the seals, he averred that their divinity was in their sublimity—that no human power could take the same images, and inspire the same awe and terror, and sink ourselves into such nothingness in the presence of the 'wrath of the Lamb'—that he wanted no proof of their divine origin but the sublime feelings which they inspired.'

**THE GREEK APPEAL.**—The Greeks of Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus, Thrace, Asia Minor, and the Greek Islands have issued an appeal to the "free and benevolent nation of the United States." It is a very fervid document, from which we extract as follows:

Four hundred years of insupportable bondage, innumerable and insufferable evils, brought upon us by the Musselman yoke—a yoke that has made the cup of life to overflow with bitterness—force us to take up arms that we may be free and assert the truth that all men are born free and equal.

Christians of America, free and thrice happy people of the United States! the Pan-Hellenic movement is but the continuation of the great work begun in 1851, which then all rejoiced to see.

When the citizens of the United States heard of our wrongs they had compassion upon us, and assisted us. The same assistance we again call for. The present war is a righteous war. It is a just war on our part. We fight against oppression. The present war is the great struggle between light and dark—between the Bible and the Koran.

Americans! for the sake of our fathers, whose instructions have been so salutary to the nations, and, above all, to your great republic, assist us. Benevolent Americans! for the sake of humanity, assist us.

Free Americans! for the sake of liberty, the exalted rights of human nature which you enjoy, help us.

Christian Americans! for the sake of Him whom you and we worship, and who died for all, and whose testament you read in your own language, like brothers in Christ, assist us!

**THE GREEKS.**

**They have taken up Arms for Independence.**

**LIST OF CANDIDATES.**

**WE are authorized to announce J. W. PRUITT as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district.**

**WE are authorized to announce Lewis MANGAN as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district.**

**WE are authorized to announce R. H. KING as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the election in August next.**

**WE are authorized to announce ROBERT A. BRAWNER, as a candidate for the office of Jailor or Franklin county.**

**WE are authorized to announce COL. JAMES MONROE as a candidate for Police Judge of the city of Frankfort, at the next August election.**

**WE are authorized to announce R. C. STEELE as a candidate for the Sheriff of this county.**

**WE are authorized to announce A. C. CROCKETT as a candidate for Sheriff at the next August election.**

**WE are authorized to announce BEN. F. FORE a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county at the August election next.**

**WE are authorized to announce JNO. J. SMITH as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county at the next August election.**

**WE are authorized to announce WM. F. GRAHAM a candidate for the office of Surveyor of Franklin county at the next August election.**

**WE are authorized to announce SAMUEL PHILIPS, as a candidate for the office of Jailor, in Franklin county at the election in August next.**

**WE are authorized to announce HARRY B. INKINS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county at the ensuing August election.**

**WE are authorized to announce GEN. H. TOLE as a candidate for Jailer of Franklin county, at the next August election.**

**WE are authorized to announce PETER JETT as a candidate for Assessor in the county of Franklin, at the next August election.**

**WE are authorized to announce H. INKINS MORRIS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county at the election in August next.**

**WE are authorized to announce R. T. COLEMAN as a candidate for Jailer of Franklin county at the election in August next.**

**WE are authorized to announce JAMES W. BALLARD a candidate for Sheriff of Owen county, at the next August election.**

**WE are authorized to announce HENRY J. STRICKER a candidate for the office of Appellate Judge, in the 4th Appellate District, at the next election.**

**Owen County.**

**WE are authorized to announce JAMES W. BALLARD a candidate for Sheriff of Owen county, at the next August election.**

**WE are authorized to announce HENRY J. STRICKER a candidate for the office of Appellate Judge, in the 4th Appellate District, at the next election.**

**Court of Appeals.**

**WE are authorized to announce HENRY J. STRICKER a candidate for the office of Appellate Judge, in the 4th Appellate District, at the next election.**

**MANY VOTERS.**

**WE are recommended to it by numbers of others who were suffering with nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful success.**

**Lewis B. Fenwick will be supported by many friends for the office of County Jailer for Franklin county, and we are authorized to announce him as a candidate for the office.**

**MANY VOTERS.**

**WE are authorized to announce JAMES W. BALLARD a candidate for Sheriff of Owen county, at the next August election.**

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**Court of Appeals.**

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# The Cri-Weekly Yeoman,

**WEIGERT'S SENTENCE.**—The motion for a new trial, made on behalf of William H. Weigert, who during the present term of the Fayette Circuit Court, was convicted of murder, was on Saturday morning last overruled by Judge Goodloe. The Court reviewed with much minuteness, the various grounds relied upon by the counsel for the defense, to sustain the motion; and showed to the satisfaction of everybody present, that there existed no sufficient ground for granting a new trial.

The motion had been under consideration for several days, and had been discussed during the morning and evening hours of the court, at a great length and with signal ability by the counsel on both sides. The court in the decision of the important question, displayed much learning and ability, characteristic address and firmness. After the decision over-ruled the motion for a new trial was announced, the Court addressed the prisoner, who had all the while been present, in substance as follows:

"Wm. Weigert, you will stand up. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon you? To which the prisoner made some inaudible reply: when the Court, after waiting for a few moments, proceeded to pass sentence upon him, in substance, as follows: You have been tried by an impartial jury of your peers, sworn and empanneled according to law, upon an indictment found against you for the murder of an acquaintance and fellow citizen. After a full and fair investigation of the charge, during which you have had the zealous assistance of able and eloquent counsel, you have been found guilty. There is no evidence adduced in your application for a new trial, showing or conducting to show either that in the conduct of the trial any of the requirements of the law have been in the least violated; or that in the verdict of the jury injustice has been done to you; but on the contrary, upon a full and fair trial, the proof of your guilt is conclusive, and the jury acting under the law and evidence were compelled to render the verdict of 'Guilty'; and it would be a gross abuse of the duties of my office to grant you any relief, by giving you a new trial upon the grounds made out and relied upon by your counsel, for this crime of which you have been found guilty. You have incurred the penalty of the law, which is death and it has become my duty to pass the sentence of death upon you. It is awful to die, and more awful to die unprepared. To this preparation for death I would commend you, for I know of no hope for you this side of the grave. As to the means of this preparation I am not myself prepared to advise you; but the christian ministry whom you are surrounded, I have no doubt will give you every facility in their power. It now only remains for me to say, that you must be taken back to the jail from whence you have been brought this morning, there to be kept in close confinement until Saturday, the 12th day of August next, when you will be taken by the sheriff of Fayette county from thence to gallows erected by him for the purpose, upon which you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead. May God have mercy on you."

The prisoner was then conducted to the jail, where he awaits his awful doom.

From the Quebec Observer, June 14.

**A DISCOVERY.**—Mrs. ROBINSON ALIAS MRS. CAMPBELL.—They lived, not very long ago, opposite the gate of the English Cathedral, in Gargrave street, a rather good looking, genteely dressed woman, named Campbell, who kept a tavern. She soon became notorious. Of a free and frank disposition, loose notions of morality and winning manners, she attracted hosts of admirers, and among them a Sergeant of the line, to whom she was afterwards married. Mrs. Campbell indulged in a variety of freaks, as most of our readers will recollect, before her last departure hence. She was even in Court, the observed of all observers, and sat unseated. By her first marriage well connected, this loose, unfortunate and disorderly woman, now convicted of the heinous crime of murder under the name of Mrs. Robinson, obtained the assistance of the late Robert Wood, Esq., merchant of this city, on several occasions. Married to the late Henry Campbell, she was the wife of a son of an old esteemed friend of the late Mr. Wood whom Mr. Wood always took an interest in. He forwarded him in the world as far as his influence, and money would do. Nor did he content himself with serving to his utmost the son of an old and esteemed friend. When that son had followed his father to the grave, Mr. Wood recollects the wife. That woman repays such kindness by representing herself to be Miss Wood! The miserable convict was sometimes a Presbyterian. On one occasion, after the death of her husband, through the services of a clergyman, whom she had applied for spiritual aid, Mrs. Campbell obtained a sum of money to enable her to go to the United States where she represented that she had friends. Mr. Wood gave her £20, and the late Hon. John Neilson gave her £20. With this money she started off, went as far as Montreal, and returned to Quebec again! Mr. Neilson called to inquire of her friends whether or no Mrs. Campbell had safely reached her destination, and found the individual whom he had so humanely assisted 'at home.' The good old man whistled, danced round her, and withdrew. That was Mr. Neilson's mode of saying—I have been sold! Mrs. Campbell, naturally a worthless woman, yearly became worse, she is now keeping the fruits of her worthlessness, and endeavors to escape from justice by an affectation of madness, and by pretending to be one of the daughters of her husband's patron. Of course Mr. Campbell knew all about Mrs. Mcintosh and about all the other Miss Woods, and she has improved her knowledge in the most extraordinary way to her temporary advantage, insomuch as many people did believe that Mrs. Robinson was not Mrs. Campbell, but a Miss Wood! Mourners however, will wait.

**HOW TO CATCH A THIEF.**—One morning last week, says the Clarksville, Va., *Tobacco Plant*, some tobacco being missed from one of our factories, the owner after failing in all his efforts to detect the thief and regain his tobacco, applied to Mr. Henry W. Drinker, an ingenious citizen of Clarksville, to know if his ingenuity could devise a plan to effect his object. Mr. Drinker replied that he thought he could, and requested the names of all suspicious characters who had access to the tobacco. He then sat down with great deliberation and wrote upon slips of paper the name of each negro. They were then called up, and each furnished with a slip bearing his own name. They were requested to place them in their pockets and preserve them till the evening, when they would be called for, and the thief (they were told) would be found with the longest slip of paper. Punctual to his engagement, Mr. Drinker called in the evening, and all the papers were delivered up, when it was discovered that one of them (in possession of Munford) had been shortened by about an inch. Of course, the case was a plain one: Mr. Drinker's device had succeeded perfectly, and Munford received the merited reward. We presume the tobacco was afterwards recovered.

DANDRIDGE, Tenn., June 15.

A most shocking murder was committed about twelve miles above this place on the French Broad river on last night. Mr. Elijah Moore, his wife and sister-in-law, were found this morning murdered in their beds. They all occupied the same room. Mr. Moore and wife were lying apparently as though they had gone to sleep. Several deep gashes were cut upon their heads, the blows having been inflicted by an axe, which was found in the room with blood upon it. Mr. Moore's sister-in-law, a young lady about twenty years old, seemed to have struggled violently. Suspicion rests upon a negro man belonging to Mr. Moore, who is missing, having taken with him the most of his clothing. An inquest has been held over the bodies. Great excitement prevails. A large reward is offered for the apprehension of the negro man. The negro man and his victims were the only persons on the premises.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

(20 Day.)

TUESDAY, June 27.  
CAUSES DECIDED.

Clarke v Rogers, &c., Nelson; affirmed.  
Doran v Reed, Washington, do  
Reed v Reed, Washington, do  
Ballard v Sparks, Jessamine; do  
Searcy v Buckner, Anderson; do  
Hale v Morgan, Anderson; reversed.  
Moss v Gaddy's heirs, Woodford; do  
Phillips v Hyser, Washington; do  
Same v Sulphur Well Co., Jefferson; reversed.  
ORDERS.

Richardson v Noland, Madison; petition overruled.  
Waller v Combs, Carroll; do  
Yancy v Ford, Gallatin; do  
Barbour v Perry, Oldham; do  
Bouye v Overture, Bracken; do  
Frank v Thompson, Bracken;—were argued.

(21 Day.)

WEDNESDAY, June 28.  
CAUSES DECIDED.

Hunt v Reed, Montgomery; affirmed.  
Thompson v Jones, Washington, do  
Yancey v Ford, Gallatin; do  
Hortsmann v Flood, Louisville; reversed.  
Carter v Mitchell, Green; do  
Daniel v Daniel, Montgomery; do  
Ficklin v Mitchell, Bath; do  
Middle v Rice, Franklin; do  
Bouye v Overture, Bracken; do  
ORDERS.

Rice v Coleman, Bracken; do  
Culp v Blaydes, do  
Luman v Stewart, Fleming; do  
Walker v Anderson, do  
Holliday v Gill, do  
Phillips v McAlister, Bracken;—were argued.  
The Court announced that they would not call the Docket after the 7th of July, and take a recess on the 8th.

Court of Appeals.

[Reported for the Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman, by James Mourer; Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.]  
**Quisenberry's Devises, v Quisenberry's H's.** —Judge J. T. Jessamine: This case involved the validity of the will of Joel Quisenberry. The opinion is long and contains principally a discussion of the facts involved—the following legal propositions may be deduced.

Marshall Justice.—1. The court says, (verdict of the jury having decided the paper *no will*, upon the ground of the *organization of the testator's mind, his sufferings &c.*) that they would be taken back to the jail from whence you have been brought this morning, there to be kept in close confinement until Saturday, the 12th day of August next, when you will be taken by the sheriff of Fayette county from thence to gallows erected by him for the purpose, upon which you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead. May God have mercy on you!"

The prisoner was then conducted to the jail, where he awaits his awful doom.

From the Quebec Observer, June 14.

**A DISCOVERY.**—Mrs. ROBINSON ALIAS MRS. CAMPBELL.—They lived, not very long ago, opposite the gate of the English Cathedral, in Gargrave street, a rather good looking, genteely dressed woman, named Campbell, who kept a tavern. She soon became notorious. Of a free and frank disposition, loose notions of morality and winning manners, she attracted hosts of admirers, and among them a Sergeant of the line, to whom she was afterwards married. Mrs. Campbell indulged in a variety of freaks, as most of our readers will recollect, before her last departure hence. She was even in Court, the observed of all observers, and sat unseated. By her first marriage well connected, this loose, unfortunate and disorderly woman, now convicted of the heinous crime of murder under the name of Mrs. Robinson, obtained the assistance of the late Robert Wood, Esq., merchant of this city, on several occasions. Married to the late Henry Campbell, she was the wife of a son of an old esteemed friend of the late Mr. Wood whom Mr. Wood always took an interest in. He forwarded him in the world as far as his influence, and money would do. Nor did he content himself with serving to his utmost the son of an old and esteemed friend. When that son had followed his father to the grave, Mr. Wood recollects the wife. That woman repays such kindness by representing herself to be Miss Wood! The miserable convict was sometimes a Presbyterian. On one occasion, after the death of her husband, through the services of a clergyman, whom she had applied for spiritual aid, Mrs. Campbell obtained a sum of money to enable her to go to the United States where she represented that she had friends. Mr. Wood gave her £20, and the late Hon. John Neilson gave her £20. With this money she started off, went as far as Montreal, and returned to Quebec again! Mr. Neilson called to inquire of her friends whether or no Mrs. Campbell had safely reached her destination, and found the individual whom he had so humanely assisted 'at home.'

The good old man whistled, danced round her, and withdrew. That was Mr. Neilson's mode of saying—I have been sold!

Mrs. Campbell, naturally a worthless woman, yearly became worse, she is now keeping the fruits of her worthlessness, and endeavors to escape from justice by an affectation of madness, and by pretending to be one of the daughters of her husband's patron.

The result of the Austrian and Russian conference at Tiscon is not known, but supposed to be favorable to the Western powers.

The Atlantic arrived at 7 o'clock. She brings 150 passengers, among whom is R. H. Winslow, bearer of dispatches.

The A. spoke on the evening of the 14th, going into Liverpool, ship Bostonian.

The latish by telegraph to Liverpool Wednesday morning reported that the Turks made a raid on Silichia, the outposts of Silistra. The Russians are making immense sacrifices to carry the place, but it is thought it will hold out till the allied troops arrive.

The fleets on the Black sea are quiet.

Omer Pacha is at Shumla. Paskiewicz is at Jassy.

It is reported that the Czar rejects the Austrian's and is collecting the Cossacks to threaten Transylvania.

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